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The Daily Colonist.

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VOL. LXXXI.--NO. 47 VICTORIA B. C. TUESDAY FEBRUARY 7 1899 FORTY-SECOND YEAR

Never Out of Fashion
Fine Leather Purses and Card Cases
Sterling Silver and Gold Mounted.
We have them all kinds and prices.
See the assortment.
Challoner & Mitchell.
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HUDSON'S BAY COY
1888 Meats ALWAYS FRESH
RECEIVED WEEKLY.....
ALSO...
100% Hams and Bacon
This Brand of Meats is the
Finest Cured in Canada...
HUDSON'S BAY COY

WINNERS UP!
WELL MOUNTED!
READY FOR THE RACE!
...That's the...
Speaking of Tea. Why do you pay 50 cents for a PACKAGE of TEA when you can get better value for 40 cents? Did you ever think that the fancy packages, all the liberal advertising, all the housekeeping has to be paid and YOU pay for it? Look at our window. Sample our T. We will brew it while you are placing your order.
Our Blend..... 20
Golden Blend..... 40
Ceylon..... 50
Assam..... 40
Japan, Oolong's, Congous, Hyson, Gunpowder, Orange Pekoe.
Dixie H. Ross & Co.

KLONDIKE.... **OUTFITTING**
WILSON BROTHERS
WHOLESALE GROCERS
Have the largest and best selected stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TEXTILES, etc. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.
76, 79 and 80, Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C.

To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields
We are again in the field as outfitters for the Klondike and Atlin Lake Gold Fields.
30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
RELIABLE GOODS
UNEXCELLED SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES
E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY

THE AUCTION MART
62 Douglas St.
RALPH CHURTON
Will sell at early date, by order of a gentleman leaving for England, a large quantity of
Household Furniture and General Effects.

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.
V. Y. T. CO.
Owners of Lake Bennett Sawmills.
Manufacturers of lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters
Builders of Boats and Barges.
THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address
The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

...CLUB...
Chewing Tobacco
7s, 3s and 12s
For Prices Apply to
SIMON LEISER & CO.
Wholesale Grocers
SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

National Wheat Flakes
FRESH and CRISP. HOME MADE.
The only substitute for Rolled Oats.
THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Ltd

THE KING OF ALL COFFEES—
ASK FOR
Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand
Coffee, in 1 or 2-lb. Tins. All Grocers Keep It.
Sterling Silver Wallham Watches \$6.50
FULLY GUARANTEED.
J. WENGER, 90 Gov't St.

R. P. RITHET & COMPY
LIMITED.
Seagram's Whiskey.
"Thistle Blend" Scotch.
Thorne's "H.M." Scotch.
Bonniot Three Brandy
COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.,
HUNGARIAN, STRONG BAKERS

ASSAY OFFICE.
BROUGHTON STREET.
W. J. R. COWELL, B.A., F.G.S.,
assayer to the local banks. Assays on all kinds of ores.
Gold assayed, melted, assayed and purchased for cash at its full value.

Offices to Rent
Fine suit of offices, one large with small room adjoining; also two private offices, second floor, Bank of Montreal building; all modern conveniences; splendid light. Especially suitable for lawyers, architects, etc. Apply B. C. Electric Railway Co.
Open Day and Night. Telephone 426.
J. E. PAINTER
Wood cut to any required length by electrical machinery.
Wood and Coal at Current Prices.
Truck and dray work done. Office, 25 Cormorant street; residence, 17 Pine street, Victoria West, Victoria.

James Bay Athletic Ass'n.
LIMITED.
The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Association will be held at the club house, foot of Menzies street, on
Tuesday Eve., Feb. 7,
for the election of officers for the ensuing year, etc.
A. J. DALLAIN
Secretary and Treas.
HAY, HAY, HAY—Now is the time to buy, before more snow falls; we have both horse and cow hay, and it's No. 1 quality. At Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market. Telephone 413.

UNRESERVED AUCTION
At Salesrooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas street,
Wednesday, February 8th, at 2 p.m.
Of Desirable and Well-Kept Furniture and Effects.
Bed Lounge, Dining ext. Table, Chairs, Rockers, Upholstered Chairs, Crib, Oak and Ash Bedsteads, Woven Wire, Toy and Box Mattresses, Blankets, Feather Pillows, Bed Linen, Toilet Sets, Carpets, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Rugs, excellent Wringer, two Abbon Ranges (with water coils), Heating Stove, Crockery, Glassware, two Trunks, Ladies' and Gents' Riding Saddles, good Horse Blankets, etc.
W. T. HARDACKER, Auctioneer.

W. JONES - AUCTIONEER
Is instructed by Mrs. J. W. Haskins to sell by public auction at
ELSMERE HOUSE
Cor. Pandora avenue and Quadra street, on
THURSDAY FEBY 9th
At 2 o'clock all the Desirable Furniture, etc., on the ground floor of the west side of the house, viz., B. W. Parlor Set, Oil Paintings, Bamboo Chairs, Lounge, Carpets and Rugs, Fine Large Plate Mirror, Ash and Cherry Bed Sets, Woven Wire and Wool Mattresses, Pillows and Bedding, Carpets, Centre and Occasional Tables and Chairs, Whatnot, Oak Rockers, Toilet Set, Chenille Covers, Kitchen Furniture, Glassware and Crockery, Culinary Utensils; also a very good Billiard Table. Terms cash.
W. JONES, Auctioneer.
Note: Opposite the Metropolitan Methodist church.

PATENT REPORT.
Messrs. Thetechew & Brittain send the following abstract from the United States Patent Office Gazette for the week ending January 24, 1899:
Total number of patents issued during that week, 374, of which 330 were issued to citizens of the United States, 2 to Austria-Hungary, 5 to Canada, 16 to Great Britain, 4 to France, 12 to Germany, 1 to New Zealand, 3 to Switzerland and 1 to Tasmania.
Of the above 101 were assigned to manufacturing firms and others before the granting of the patents.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Queen's Speech on Acceptance of Czar's Invitation to Peace Conference.
Anarchists' Assassination of Austrian Empress Affects Freedom on British Soil.
Henry Campbell Bannerman Formally Chosen as the Liberal Leader.

By Associated Press.
London, Feb. 6.—The Queen's speech at the opening of parliament to-morrow will make the usual reference to the pacific relations existing between Great Britain and foreign countries and will then deal with the recent operations in the Sudan and with the affairs in Crete, expressing the hope that the Cretan question is in a fair way of solution by the appointment of Prince George of Greece as high commissioner of the powers in Crete. The speech will also refer to the invitation to attend the Czar's peace conference, which has been accepted, and contain a very sympathetic reference to the assassination of the Empress of Austria. It mentions the anarchist conference at Rome, and the probable necessity for the alteration of the law of Great Britain with respect to anarchists is foreshadowed. The speech then expressed great concern at the fact that the plague continues in certain localities of India, pays tribute to the efficacy of the measures taken to extirpate it and the devotion of the officials. Cape Colony is complimented upon its patriotism as demonstrated in the recent vote for naval defence and there are very sympathetic allusions to the disaster in the West Indies. Finally, the speech announces that the bills will be introduced for the municipal government of London and for the promotion of secondary education, etc.
The Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, member of parliament in the Liberal interest for the Stirling district of Scotland since 1868, has been formally chosen as leader of the Liberal opposition. He was born in 1836 and is the youngest son of the late Sir James Campbell and assumed the additional name of Bannerman under the will of

his maternal uncle, the late Henry Bannerman of Hutton Court, Kent. He was educated at Glasgow University and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was married in 1860 to a daughter of the late General Sir Charles Bruce.
The new Liberal leader became financial secretary to the war office in 1871, held that position until 1874, was re-appointed in 1880 and held the office until 1882, when he became secretary for the admiralty. In 1884 Campbell-Bannerman became secretary for Ireland and in 1892-95 he was secretary of state for war. He has always been looked upon as a man who had a future before him and as a person likely to rise to an eminence. He is young looking and well preserved. The Irishmen at one time called him the "Scotch sand-bag." As secretary for war he proved himself a capable administrator and as far back as 1895 his name was mentioned as a likely successor to Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt.

NORTH EAST KOOTENAY.
Government Candidate Returned by Acclamation Because of a Storm Bound Train.
Donald, Feb. 6.—(Special)—This was nomination day for North East Kootenay, in the election caused by the death of Mr. Nelson. Quite unexpectedly Mr. Wells, the government candidate, was declared elected by acclamation.
The opposition candidate, Mr. Griffiths, was on his way to take part in the nomination proceedings, but had to drive from Golden to Donald on account of the storm delaying the train. He arrived five or ten minutes after the proper time, according to the returning officer, who having but one nomination before him, declared Mr. Wells duly elected.
There is great disappointment in opposition ranks here, as Mr. Griffiths is a very popular man and would have made a splendid run.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Ministers Inclined to Defer Meeting of Parliament Until After Easter.

Dominion Dairy Officials Refuse New Zealand Offer—The Ministers' Conference.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Ottawa, Feb. 6.—The ministers who went to New York on Friday to hold a conference with Sir Wilfrid, Sir Richard and Sir Louis on Saturday and Sunday on the work of the international commission, returned home to-day. They decline to speak of their doings.
Sir Charles Tupper will take part in the West Huron campaign.
A difference of opinion exists among ministers in reference to the date of the meeting of parliament. Some ministers are anxious to convene the house on March 16, but Mr. Tarte and others claim that the work of the session will be just as far advanced if parliament does not meet until after the Easter holidays, which would mean Thursday April 6. Those who hold out for the latter date say the extra two weeks would enable the government to bring down all their legislation within ten days or two weeks of the opening. On the other hand, the earlier date would enable all preliminaries in connection with private bills to be completed so that the measures could be taken up by the several committees immediately after Easter. The promoters of private bill legislation would do well to remember that the House of Commons has given fair warning that no deviation from or suspension of the rules will be permitted hereafter.
The New Zealand government on Saturday cabled offering Messrs. Marks and Kinsella, two of the dairy commissioners' staff in the Northwest, lucrative positions in the New Zealand government's dairy service. Both officials declined the offer, preferring to remain in the Dominion. Two former members of Prof. Robertson's staff have charge of the dairy work in New Zealand.
Lavender & Ladham, a local firm of contractors, are the lowest tenders for section 3 of the city drainage work. Their tender was \$108,000, or \$30,000 less than the city engineer's estimate. It is said they cannot carry out the contract at their price.

A. W. More & Co.,
Stock Brokers,
86 Government Street.

THE JOINT COMMISSION.

Another Session of Sub-committee on the Alaska Boundary.
Washington, Feb. 6.—The members of the American-Canadian joint commission were in session to-day, as was the sub joint commission on the Alaskan boundary.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

REDUCED PRICE—For want of room we will sell a certain amount of feed and potatoes at a reduction. Hartman & Co., 73 Yates street.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Quick Fire on Sunday Does Great Damage—Frost Affecting Water Supply.

Eastern Capital Looking for Saw-mill Site—Report on the Dorothy Morton.

Death of the First City Solicitor—Nanaimo Fight Without Gloves.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Vancouver, Feb. 6.—The Vancouver post office building is settling badly in some of the rooms and is undergoing extensive internal repairs.
Mr. Ludgate of Peterboro, reported to have a capital of \$200,000, is to locate in Vancouver in some extensive industry. He desired to secure Deadman's island for the purpose of erecting thereon extensive sawmills, but it being impossible to secure this site from the government, other plans are being considered.
W. D. Scott, appointed as one of four Canadian commissioners to the Paris exposition, is a brother of J. D. Scott of the firms of Scott and Devlin, Vancouver. It is claimed for Commissioner Scott that he knows more men from one end of Canada to the other than any other man in the Dominion.
The cold snap is breaking up. There were furries of snow to-day.
Owing to consumers allowing water taps to run all night to keep pipes from freezing the water became so low in the reservoir that ships could not be supplied. The city engineer says he will be compelled to prosecute. A water-phonograph is to be used to ascertain at each residence whether water is running.
An absurd rumor was circulated yesterday that the bodies of two women had been found in the bottom of the reservoir, the yarn having its origin in a peculiar taste in the water.
A wholesale dry goods firm from Montreal are looking for premises. They are negotiating for the Jones building on Hastings street east.
News has been received from Yale of the death of Mr. Anderson, proprietor of the Railway hotel at that place. The deceased was well up in years. The funeral will take place at Yale.
The death took place on Sunday of Miss Florence E. Eaton, daughter of A. S. Eaton, of 1334 Howe street, after a short illness.

The steamer Catch left for the North to-day with 150 tons of freight, numerous cattle and full passenger list.
J. C. Dixon, Vancouver, has won the Tacoma bison show prize for the ten highest scoring birds.
An Indian named James Auger reached Vancouver to-day in a canoe after having been a week paddling from Valdez island. He had been several days without food, being stormbound along the coast and once upon the open channel. He received medical attention on his arrival.
A sensational story got into circulation here after the arrival of the ferry from Nanaimo named a falling out between a printer named Forbes and William Allison, a bank clerk. Later reports disposed of the sensational feature, being to the effect that the affair was simply a round of fistfists.

Nicola valley residents are indignant at the dismissal of provincial constable Gillies. Seventy residents have sent a petition to the government praying for his reinstatement.

To-day and yesterday a large number of boys were skating on the portion of Burrard Inlet known as Coal Harbor, near the park.

DOROTHY MORTON REPORT.

Various sensational reports have been published in connection with the value of the first clean-up of the Dorothy Morton mine. The following is the exact statement issued by the directors of the clean-up:
"The output for December is 53 pounds, 11 ounces bullion (being silver 26 pounds, 5 ounces, value \$172; and gold 12 pounds, 6 ounces, value \$3,100). Eight hundred and forty tons were treated, of the average value of \$10. The extraction of gold was 68 per cent., and silver 67 per cent. The balance is accounted for by gold still in solution, zinc and slags, as usual in a first clean-up. The mill (10 stamps) 17 days, 13 hours only, owing to breakdown, and great difficulty in handling ore in dump, on account of severe frost. Four hundred tons were from the dump and the remainder from the stopes. The average assay of ore now being treated is \$16."
SERIOUS FIRE.
The Horne building on Cordova street occupied by H. Moore, tobacconist, was destroyed by fire yesterday. None of the stock was saved. The loss is about \$7,000, partially insured. The fire was one of the most serious in years and the quickest. It is stated that Mr. Moore and his wife were standing in front of the store, when the interior burst into flames. An alarm was given and the brigade were at the scene very quickly, but when they

(Continued on page 2.)

MINING SHARES

We beg to advise our numerous clients and the general public that we have arranged to have the quotations of the Toronto Mining Exchange wired to us every day and we shall be very pleased to furnish the same to our clients on application at our office.
We receive from thirty to forty telegrams daily from all the principal cities that are investing in British Columbia mining stocks, and from the connections we have formed in these cities we are in as good a position as any one else to handle your mining shares.
We devote our special attention to British Columbia mining stocks, and can secure them for our clients at the cheapest market price of the day.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR TO-DAY.

Athabasca	53
Georgia	62
Yun Anda	64
Dardanelles	17 1/2
Rambler	25
Nelson-Poorman	26
Noble Five	20
Gopher	61
Waterloo	11
Watch Virginia, Iron Horse, Rambler, Noble Five, Evening Star, Monte Christo	

WANTED
Crow's Nest Coal, Athabasca, Evening Star, Iron Colt.
List your stocks with us
For other quotations call at our office.

A. W. More & Co.,
Stock Brokers,
86 Government Street.

The Stock Exchange

17 TROUNCE AVE.
Open Daily From 7 a.m. to 12 noon.
Continuous quotations over private wires.
Offices next door open until 6 p.m.

New York Stocks.
Chicago Wheat and Provisions.

Reliable quotations on
MINING SHARES
from all outside points.

OUR DAILY LIST

Contains all reliable mining quotations. Mailed free to any address Before buying or selling call at the Exchange.
Some investors are realizing \$200 per month on their investments in B. C. mines through buying on our advice.

WANTED.
Athabasca, Dardanelles, Rambler-Cariboo, Monte Christo, Deer Park, Evening Star.

GUTHBERT & COMPY.
Telephone 683. P. O. box 138. Own private telegraph wires. Two hundred and fifty telegrams per day.

"Navy Cut"

30 Cents -- 4 Ounces
15 Cents -- 2 Ounces

...HARRY SALMON.

Two Thousand Filipinos Slain.

Desperate Attack on the Americans
at Manila Repeated with
Awful Carnage.

Attempt to Surprise the Stranger
Foe Brings Dire Disaster
Upon the Natives.

Deadly Hail of Shells from War-
ships, and Sweep of Many
Thousand Rifles.

Refugees in Church Driven Out by
Smoke and Picked Off by
Sharpshooters.

Splendid Bravery of Naked Sav-
ages Facing Death at Can-
non's Mouth.

By Associated Press.

Manila, Feb. 5.—(0 a.m.)—The insur-
gents made a general assault on the de-
fences of the city last night, and at this
hour the battle still rages. The assault
was made from every quarter at 8:30,
at a given signal from Aguinaldo's head-
quarters. Though surprised by the sud-
denness of the attack, Gen. Otis was
prepared to meet it and prevented any
break of his lines. Firing was general,
and the outposts all around the city were
immediately engaged. The insurgents
met with little success, every attempt
being successfully resisted. No attempt
was made during the night to force the
insurgents from the strong positions they
occupy in the trenches dug by the Span-
ish troops for the defence of the city,
but which have been in many places
turned by the Filipinos into works of
offence against the town they were origi-
nally intended to defend. There has
been no cessation of firing since the at-
tack commenced. Admiral Dewey at
once made arrangements to support the
troops, and the Charleston, Monadnock
and Callao were moved up into position,
and a vigorous fire was opened. There
has been no outbreak among the natives
in the city. All the American and Euro-
pean women have been placed on board
the transports in the harbor.

Manila, Feb. 5.—3 p.m.—The long-
expected war between the Americans and
Filipinos has come at last. The clash
came at 6:35 yesterday evening, when
three dashing Filipinos darted past the
Nebraska regiment's pickets at Santa
Mesa but retired when challenged. They
repeated the experiment without drawing
the sentries' fire. The third time Ser-
geant Henry challenged them then fired
and killed one and wounded another. Al-
most immediately afterwards, the Fili-
pinos came from Calvoacan to Santa Mesa
and commenced a fusillade which was in-
effective. The Nebraska, Montana and
North Dakota outposts replied irregular-
ly and held their ground until reinforce-
ments arrived. The Filipinos concentra-
ted at three points, Calvoacan, Cagalaan
and Santa Mesa. About 1 o'clock the
Filipinos opened fire on all three regiments
simultaneously. It was supported
by three of two siege guns at
Balis Balis and by advancing their
skirmishers at Pandacan. The Ameri-
cans responded with a terrible fire, but
owing to the darkness, they were unable
to determine its effect. The Utah Light
Artillery finally succeeded in silencing
the native battery. The Third Artillery
also did good work on the extreme left.
The engagement lasted over one hour.
The United States cruiser Charleston
and the gunboat Concord, stationed off
Manila, opened fire with their second
batteries on the Filipinos' position and
kept it up vigorously. At 2:45 there was
another fusillade along the incline and the
United States doubled-turreted monitor
Monadnock opened fire on the enemy
from off Malate. With daylight the Ameri-
cans advanced. The Californian and
Washington regiments made a splendid
charge and drove the Filipinos from the
villages of Pao and Santa Mesa. The
Nebraska regiment also distinguished it-
self during the early hours capturing
one Howitzer and a very strong posi-
tion at the reservoir which is connect-
ed with the waterworks. The Kansas
and Dakota regiments compelled the
enemy's right to retreat to Calbaron.
There was intermittent firing at various
points all day long. The losses of the
Filipinos cannot be estimated at present,
but they are known to be considerable.
The United States losses are estimated
at twenty men killed and 125 wounded.
The Ygorates, armed with bows and
arrows, made a very determined stand in
the face of the artillery fire, and left
many dead men on the field. Several at-

tempts were made in this city yesterday
to assassinate United States officers.
London, Feb. 6.—A Manila des-
patch to the Morning Post says: "The
splendid police system prevented a gen-
eral outbreak in the city, though several
soldiers were attacked by the natives in
the streets. Lieut. Chas. Hogan and
Sergeant Wall were shot by three natives,
the former being seriously wounded and
the latter slightly. Lieut. Col. Cotton
was attacked by a native with a sword
while riding in a carriage to the front.
He killed his assailant with his revolver.
Sharpshooters within the United States
lines shot and killed a sergeant while he
was sitting at a window of the Second
Reserve hospital. Col. William Smith
died of apoplexy. Many of the insur-
gents were driven into Passag River and
drowned. Several hundred were taken
prisoners.
In a subsequent telegram is the follow-
ing statement: "Last night—Saturday—
and to-day's engagements have been a
veritable slaughter. The Filipinos, be-
lieved to be reported as amounting to
3,000. The American forces could
scarcely have been better disposed. It is
now known that the attack was fully ex-
pected, and that every preparation had
been made to meet them. Firing slack-
ened at noon (Sunday), the enemy being
apparently demoralized. The American
troops, however, are fully equipped to
meet a possible attack to-night. Aguinal-
do's private secretary has been ar-
rested as a spy in Manila. Perfect quiet
now reigns in the city. More than a
hundred Filipinos were taken from the
trenches and are being cared for by the
American hospitals."

Washington, Feb. 5.—Admiral Dewey
to-day cabled the navy depart-
ment that hostilities had begun between
the United States army and naval forces
in and about Manila and the Philippine
Islands. The insurgents, he said,
had been the aggressors and had been
repulsed. "The admiral's message was
received," said the Secretary of the Navy,
Washington: "Insurgents here inaugu-
rated a general engagement yesterday
night which was continued to-day. The
army and navy is generally successful.
Insurgents have been driven back and
our line advanced. No casualties to the
navy.
Washington, Feb. 5.—The following
cablegram from General Otis has been
received at the War Department.
Manila, Feb. 5: "To the Adjutant-Gen-
eral, Washington: Have established our
permanent lines well out and have driven
off the insurgents. The troops have con-
tained themselves with great heroism.
The country about Manila is peaceful
and the city perfectly quiet. List of
casualties to-morrow.
Washington, Feb. 6.—12:15 a.m.—
The following supplementary dispatch
from General Otis has just been made
public: Manila, Feb. 5, to Adjutant-
General—Insurgents in large force open-
ed attack on our out lines at 6:45 last
evening; they renewed attack several
times during the night; at 4 o'clock this
morning the entire line engaged and at
6 o'clock the enemy was repulsed; at day-
break the insurgents had advanced
against the city. The insurgents have
driven them beyond the lines they
formerly occupied, captured several in-
surgents and their defence works. The
insurgents loss in dead and wounded
is large, our own casualties thus far
are estimated at 175; very few fatal.
The troops were enthusiastic and acted
fearlessly. The navy did splendidly on
the flanks of the enemy. The city is held
in check and absolute quiet prevails.
Insurgents have secured a good many
Mauzer rifles, and a few field pieces and
quick-firing guns with ammunition during
the last month.
Manila, Feb. 6.—9 a.m.—The Fili-
pinos have apparently reached the con-
clusion that American mean business as
there were no further hostilities last
night and no attempt was made to re-
cover the lost ground. It is possible, how-
ever, that they are following the tactics
they employed against the Spaniards and
will merely lie off a few days to recuperate
their forces before returning to the
attack. It is impossible to ascertain how
the news has been received at Malolos,
but the Filipinos in Manila express the
opinion that the movement for indepen-
dence has received its death blow and
that annexation will soon be welcomed
generally.
Hongkong, Feb. 6.—The Filipino
Junta here has issued a statement set-
ting forth that fighting at Manila was
designed to influence the vote in the United
States Senate to-day on the Peace Treaty.
HOW IT COMMENCED.
Manila, Feb. 6.—The fighting yester-
day was not the result of anything ag-
gressive on the part of the Americans,
but was precipitated by the action of
native soldiers, who refused to obey the

order of a sentry, who challenged the
passage of his post. Two natives an-
vanced to an outpost of the First Ne-
braska regiment, who are stationed to the
northwest of Manila. As they approached
the sentry, the latter ordered them to
halt. They insolently refused to do so,
and continued to advance. The sentry,
again called upon them to halt, and as
they paid no attention to the order, he
leveled his rifle and fired upon them.
The action of the natives leads to the
supposition that their refusal to obey the
sentry was part of a preconceived plan.
No sooner had the sentry fired than the
Filipinos, who were occupying block-
house No. 7, fired a gun, which was evi-
dently the signal for an attack to be
made on the Americans.
The Nebraska regiment was encamped
in the vicinity of the outpost where the
shooting occurred, and it was upon this
regiment the first attack was made. Im-
mediately after the firing of the signal
gun the Filipinos moved against the Ne-
braskans. They were not prepared for
the reception they got. They thought
they would take the Americans by sur-
prise, but in this they were grievously
disappointed, finding the Americans
ready for any contingency.
The firing spread on both sides until
there was extensive firing going on at
all the outposts. The American troops,
who had been expecting trouble, were
glad to have an opportunity to square
accounts with the natives, whose in-
solence of late was becoming intolerable,
and responded with alacrity and vigor
to the fire of the Filipinos, which was
heavy. The enemy occupied the trenches
they have been digging for some days
past in plain view of the Americans,
much to the disgust of the latter.
In the meantime Admiral Dewey had
not been idle. During the night it was
impossible for him to use shells, as his
firing would have been as dangerous to
the Americans as to the natives. He
gave orders, however, that as soon as it
was light enough to allow the positions
of the enemy to be determined with ac-
curacy, the cruiser Charleston and the
captured gunboat Callao should take a
hand. At daybreak the two warships
took positions and fired on the enemy
north of the city. Later the monitor
Monadnock was ordered to attend to the
Filipinos to the south of Manila. The
position of the enemy was accurately
located, and the warships poured in
cruel fire into them. It is reported that
the losses of the natives by bombard-
ment were very heavy.
The American land forces were also
inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.
This morning they commenced a vigorous
advance all along the line. The enemy
attempted to hold their position, but the
American troops were too strong for them,
and the natives were being pressed back
in every direction. The Americans main-

tain-
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VNCOUVER'S BUDGET.

(Continued from page 1.)
arrived the plate glass windows had
fallen out in the street, and all that
was left of the store was the roof, supported
by a portion of the building. The
building was a two-story structure, and
it was thought the fire was caused by an
explosion of gas in the basement. Mr. Moore
carried \$4,000 in the Sun and \$1,500 in
the North American. The total loss is
estimated at about \$10,000 to stock and
\$5,000 to store. Fireman Barker is
praised for a heroic act. While
confining the flames, he was shot and
killed. He sprang back with the hose still
in his hands and coughed them before he
doubled up helpless.
J. J. BLAKE DEAD.
Vancouver's first city solicitor, J. J.
Blake, is no more. This morning about
2 o'clock he breathed his last. His
seven-year-old son, who occupied his
rooms with him, was the first to discover
his death. The deceased gentleman has
been in poor health for some months
past, and had been attended by his old
friend, Dr. W. J. McGuigan. Yesterday
Mr. Blake was about, but complained to
his medical adviser that he felt very
weak and had not been able to eat any-
thing for four days. He retired early
and must have expired soon afterwards.
Paralysis of the heart was the cause.
Mr. Blake was a man of rare talents,
and as a barrister at one time took a
leading place in this province. He was
born in Haldimand county, Ont., in 1848,
and came to Vancouver in November,
1885, from London, Ont. Here he be-
gan the practice of his profession, and
shortly after the memorable fire of 1886
he became city solicitor. It was he who
drew up the charter of the city. He
also occupied the position of stipendiary
magistrate. In 1887 he married Mrs.
Fawcett, relict of Mr. Fawcett, who
perished in the great fire which wiped
out Vancouver. Mr. Blake was a gradu-
ate of Albert College, Belleville, Ont.
He was known throughout the province
for his scholarly attainments, and had
many friends. In all probability the
funeral will be of a public nature.

SHOT IN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Rector's Daughter After Taking Com-
munion Kills Her Former Lover.
Biddenden, Kent, Feb. 6.—Bertha
Peterson, the daughter of the rector of
this parish, yesterday shot and killed
her former lover, a young man, in the
Sunday school room after the
regular service, during which Miss Pet-
erson played the organ and also took holy
communion. It is supposed to have
been the result of a quarrel with Wilby,
who had been attentive to the girl. The
affair has caused an extraordinary sen-
sation.

HICKMAN TYE Hardware Co.,

—LIMITED—
Importers of...
Iron, Steel, Hardware, Pipe Fittings, Cutlery,
MINING and MILLING SUPPLIES & SPECIALTY.
Miners going to Klondike and Atlin Gold Fields
should call and inspect our stock of Tools, etc.
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Tel. 59.
P. O. DRAWER 613.

THE TREATY RATIFIED

Outbreak of the Filipinos Hastens
Adoption of Bargain with
Pain.
Carried by One Vote in Senate—
Doubtful to the Last
Moment.
By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The treaty of
peace negotiations between the commis-
sioners of the United States and Spain
at Paris was to-day ratified by the United
States senate, the vote being 57 ayes
to 27 nays, or one vote more than the
two-thirds majority necessary to secure
senatorial concurrence in a treaty. The
vote was taken in executive session and
until the injunction of secrecy was re-
moved the result was supposed to be pri-
vate, but the Vice-President had no more
than announced the figures before the
senators rushed out of every door lead-
ing from the senate chamber declaring
that the treaty had been ratified.
No vote had been taken in the senate
since that on the repeal of the purchas-
ing clause of the Sherman law that has
been followed with as close interest as
the vote of today. The undersigned was ap-
pointed Administrator of the estate and
effects of the above named deceased. All
persons indebted to the said estate are
hereby required to pay to me, and all
persons having claims against the said
estate are to send the same, with the par-
ticulars, to me, at the office of
B. M. JOHNSON,
No. 6 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.
Post office address, box No. 188.

Water...

If your water pipes are frozen or
burst, send for
WATSON, The Plumber,
99 JOHNSON ST.
All orders promptly attended to.

TINPLATES AND CANS

15,000 boxes tin plates, also all kinds of
cans, for sale at lowest prices. For par-
ticulars apply to
The Automatic Can Company of B. C. Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.

Re Catherine Medana

Deceased.
In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
IN PROBATE.
In the estate and effects of Catherine
Medana, of the City of Victoria, B. C.,
widow, deceased, intestate.
Pursuant to an order made by Mr. Jus-
tice Drake on the 18th day of January, A.D.
1899, I, the undersigned, was ap-
pointed Administrator of the estate and
effects of the above named deceased. All
persons indebted to the said estate are
hereby required to pay to me, and all
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Provincial Rights Association of B. C.

(Temporarily organized in August, 1898.)
In order to secure Provincial Autonomy, ruth-
lessly invaded by Thomas R. McInnes,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and
further to guard the rights and liberties of
the people against mis-government.
A constitutional, and not a party or politi-
cal organization.
H. F. EVANS, Secretary.
Rossland, B. C.

Re John Sylvester Bowker

Of Oak Bay, Victoria District,
Deceased.
In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
IN PROBATE.
Pursuant to an order of the Supreme
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LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

HONS OF ENGLAND—Alexander Lodge
A.O.U.W. Hall, 2nd and 4th Thurs-
day, J. G. Taylor, Secretary. mt
ONS OF ST. GEORGE—2nd and 4th Mon-
day in A.O.U.W. Hall. Englishmen wel-
come.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Sable collied dog, full grown; snub
nose; strait. Finder will be rewarded by
returning to

The Colonist.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 7, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

Advertisers,

In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business always associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested to by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning it is issued at the doors of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods, or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

NORTH EAST KOOTENAY.

There is no use in crying over spilt milk, but there are some things about the return of Mr. Wells for North East Kootenay by acclamation that will be the better for being cleared up. The fact that a formal protest has been lodged with the returning officer indicates that things are not wholly satisfactory. In the absence of fuller particulars it would be unwise and might be very unfair to make any criticism. The opposition fully expected to win the seat, and there is no attempt on their part to disguise the very great disappointment they feel over the unexpected result.

THE APPEAL TO SECTIONALISM.

In its comments on the defeat of the government candidate in Victoria the Province declares that the constitutional question cut no figure but that the real question was Island supremacy. That we may not be accused of misquoting our contemporary, its exact language may be given, which was as follows:

"We hear a great deal said about the 'constitutional' issues on which the election was fought, but, as a matter of fact, the 'constitutional' issues were not issues at all, constitutional or otherwise. The real issue was Island supremacy and the Victoria people voted for the opposition for no other reason than that they desired to enter a protest against a government of which a resident of Victoria is not the leader. That is all there is to it and that is all it means."

How grossly false this is, it is not necessary to tell the people of this city. They know that the so-called issue of "Island supremacy" was never mentioned in the campaign, except by the Province, which can hardly be said with truth to have been in the campaign at all. The battle was fought out squarely on the constitutional issue, and if any further proof were needed than was given by the speeches delivered by the opposition candidates and their supporters and the manner in which the Colonist conducted its part of the campaign, it was afforded by the meeting of opposition supporters on Saturday night, when every speaker treated the victory as a triumph of the Constitution. A desire to vindicate the reputation of Mr. Turner undoubtedly contributed much to the result. A determination to crush the supremacy of Joseph Martin before it assumed too formidable a magnitude also had its influence. But the one great issue upon which the people of Victoria believed they were pronouncing, the one great issue upon which they desired to be understood as speaking, was the constitutional question, involved in the dismissal of the Turner ministry, and the passage of the Deane-Prentice bill.

Every one knows why the Province takes this position; but it may be well to remind readers of a few facts which may have escaped their memory. Almost immediately after the prorogation of the legislature last year, the Province declared itself strongly against Vancouver Island, even going so far as to advocate the separation of the Island from the Mainland, by the erection of a separate province on the Mainland. As the

election drew near it attempted to explain away what it had said on this subject and at the same time began to clamor for the election of Mr. Martin. It became and has remained the organ of Mr. Martin, and has since on every possible occasion endeavored to stir up feeling on the Mainland against the Island. It now deliberately mis-states the plain significance of the late campaign, the very palpable object being to excite the feeling of the Mainland people against those of the Island and thereby strengthen Mr. Martin's position.

Not only is the charge of sectionalism not borne out by the late campaign, but it is disproved by the legislation of last session. The two chief acts of the session of 1898 were the railway subsidy act and the redistribution act. The former provided for several lines of railway, and not one of them was on the Island. The latter added six representatives to the legislature, all of them from Mainland constituencies.

The absurdity of Victoria's raising the cry of "Island supremacy" is of itself sufficient to answer the charge. Vancouver Island has fourteen representatives in a house of thirty-eight. Therefore on a sectional issue the Island would be outvoted by a majority of ten. New Westminster district and Kootenay can outvote the whole Island, and they can do it because the Turner ministry gave an additional member to Vancouver and three additional members to Kootenay. For Victoria to declare for sectionalism, for any one in this section to raise the issue of "Island supremacy" would be suicidal. The Province knows this as well as any one else, and it is simply endeavoring to strengthen Mr. Martin's hands on the Mainland, when it pretends otherwise.

THE CONSTITUTION.

A contemporary says: "We suppose the British Constitution is safe now. What a relief." It is not safe yet. Personal government has been "scotched, not killed." The British Constitution will not be safe in British Columbia until the Semlin ministry has been compelled to accept the responsibility for and defend the dismissal of the Turner government. When that has been done constitutional practices will be restored, but not till then. So far as the principle of responsible government is concerned, it is quite immaterial how the house shall vote upon the act of the Lieutenant-Governor. The case divides itself naturally into two parts. One of these is the act of the Lieutenant-Governor. The other is the responsibility of the Semlin ministry for that act. It is possible that a legislative bill, which passed the Deane-Prentice bill, will vote to confirm the action of the Lieutenant-Governor. But the people have yet to be heard from, and the next general election in this province, whenever it shall be held, will settle whether in the opinion of the electorate the Lieutenant-Governor was warranted in withdrawing his confidence from Mr. Turner. We do not lose sight of the certainty that the whole matter will be threshed out in the House of Commons, but in the end the people of this province will determine the matter. Any action which the House of Commons is likely to take will be more of an academic nature than anything else. The people of British Columbia should never lose sight of the fact that they decide their own rights.

FIGHTING AT MANILA.

The opening of hostilities in Manila is the beginning of a very serious campaign for the United States forces. In one sense the battle at Manila was timely, because it will ensure the ratification of the treaty with Spain. All differences of opinion between expansionists and non-expansionists will vanish in the face of an enemy in the field. The nature of the military problem to be solved by the United States is similar to that with which the Spaniards had to deal in Cuba, only it is much more difficult. The scene of operations is nearly twice as far from the base as was that of the Spanish campaign in Cuba. The natives are more numerous and certainly quite as good fighters. The climate of the Philippines is as unfavorable to natives of America as that of Cuba was to natives of Spain. An additional difficulty in the present case is that, whereas in Cuba the operations against the rebels were confined to a single island, in the Philippines they will have to embrace the whole archipelago. Putting the interpretation upon the news received that is most favorable to the claims of the United States, it will hardly be asserted that the operations so far have resulted very favorably to the American arms. It can hardly be supposed that the Filipinos can hold out in those parts of the islands that are accessible to the fleet; but this is merely the fringe of a very large and almost impassable region, that is, impassable to a regular army.

In addition to the not unnatural desire of the Filipinos for independence, they will be inspired in the conflict by the idea that they have been sold by Spain to the United States for \$20,000,000 the sum which the latter power has agreed to pay for the relinquishment of Spanish authority over the islands. Their assent to the transfer was never asked, and it will occur to most independent observers that there has been some very bad management in that connection. If the Filipinos had been approached in a spirit of conciliation in the first place, if they had been consulted as to the terms of the transfer, they might have seen their way clear to accept the inevitable without a struggle, in which case they would have claimed hereafter, as the people of Quebec have always claimed, that they were not a conquered race, but came into United States empire through mutual concessions. There was, however, in the case of Quebec an element in

the form of the Roman Catholic clergy, which contributed greatly to the peaceful acquisition of that province, and this would have been lacking in the Philippines. As the case seems to stand, unless the conflict is brought to an end almost immediately, it is likely to be prolonged for years, and to cost the United States many lives and much treasure.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Resuming the discussion of the relation between exports and imports, attention may be directed to the case of Great Britain, the imports of which country exceed the exports by about a billion dollars every year. A very considerable part of the exports represent British permanent investments abroad, and hence there can be no direct importation to offset it. If a surplus of imports represents a loss, Great Britain would have been pumped dry long ago. The Britisher looks at the matter somewhat in this way: We sent out of the country this year £200,000,000 of merchandise, and we got back £400,000,000 worth. Consequently we have £200,000,000 more merchandise in the country now than we had at the beginning of the year. This does not tell anything like the whole story. In this statement of exports only the produce of the United Kingdom is included, a portion of the imports being exported. This accounts for about one-quarter of the difference, yet there is left very much more than enough to render the inquiry interesting. A portion of the excess of imports is undoubtedly represented by the earnings of foreign investments, another portion by the earnings of ships, another by the profit upon British business ventures in the colonies and foreign countries. Ultimately all the profit on these transactions finds its way to London and appears in the imports of merchandise or in the receipts of coin and bullion.

To illustrate the matter further: A British mercantile house ships goods to Ceylon; this gives it the value of those goods in Ceylon to its credit, and this credit would, in the simplest form of trade, be covered by exchange on London. The cash would not be remitted. Cash is only remitted when there is nothing else to remit. How would the Ceylon firm get credit in London? The answer is that it would have credit in London because it had credit in Ceylon, or because it had already established a credit in London by shipments of merchandise. It would not be necessary for the Ceylon firm to have shipped the merchandise to London. It might have shipped them to New York, and the New York house to whom they were shipped might have established its credit in London by shipments of American wheat. In other words, the Manchester cotton spinner might get his pay for the goods worn by the Cingalese out of the proceeds of wheat grown on the prairies of North America.

Now as business is always conducted if possible at a profit, in the very great majority of cases, no matter how many such commercial involutions as the above occur before the account is fairly balanced, the buyers and sellers all make a profit. Hence it follows that whatever the showing of the exports and imports of merchandise may be, the people carrying on the business are making a profit. If individuals make a profit the country makes one, for every business transaction is expected to yield a profit to both parties engaged in it. If it does not, the conditions are abnormal and cannot be permanent. It is manifestly impossible for the majority of persons engaged in business to make a profit and yet the country be the loser. This consideration will supply an additional reason to those given on Sunday why the merchandise balance of the trade returns taken alone is an unsafe guide to any economic conclusions.

A correspondent, Mrs. H. K. Andrew, sends the following clipping from a Colonist of twenty-four years ago:

"The Cold.—The winter of 1875 will be a memorable one in the annals of the North Pacific coast. The cold has not been so intense in this latitude at least within the recollection of the oldest resident. Yesterday parties were skating on the Arm at Craigflower and at Rock Bay. James Bay was frozen over to DeWelder's wharf. Elk lake presents a bosom as smooth and clear as plate glass. A Nuntimo the mercury has been four degrees below zero."

There may be some comfort in this to a chilly community.

The news as to the terms upon which the sealing industry is to be terminated may be satisfactory as far as it goes. That is, it may suit the owners of the sealers. But it can hardly be called satisfactory to the country, unless something is done for Vancouver Island which will take the place of this very important industry. The Colonist does not desire to express any views on the whole question until it knows the whole decision.

It was the government's lucky day yesterday, for if the opposition candidate had reached Golden in time to be nominated, Mr. Wells would have met a second defeat. There is said to have been some irregularity about the election, but the government will promptly fix that up. Indeed, it is not clear why there was thought to be any necessity for holding an election.

The late Mr. Henderson's price was high, but the government had to have him. The great difficulty will be in delivering the goods. Just at this particular juncture, if a lawyer wants a judge-ship, he could not do much worse than get the Hon. Joseph Martin to intercede for him.

The Inland Sentinel says that the result of the Victoria election does not make the least difference to anyone, and in another paragraph states that it has done the province incalculable harm. This is a charming confusion of ideas,

which it is to be hoped the Sentinel will take an early opportunity of elucidating.

NEW BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Impressions of a Trip Across the Southern Portion of the Province.

Old British Columbia is passing; modern British Columbia is coming fast. It is interesting to watch the old by the side of the new. A journey across country from the Coast to the Okanagan gives one many instances of both; not to mention the unexampled variety of its scenery. Leave the C.P.R. at Harrison and cross the Fraser. At one end we are in a world of canoes and salmon nets and freshets. Chilliwack, on the other side, is an instance of what can be done with—to most of us—the hopeless land, and equally hopeless overgrown land. Here is a prosperous farming country such as one sees in the East. The talk is of "the creamery" and "the dyke," of wool per pound and apples per box, of "Bordeaux mixture" and the "building society." There are board fences and gravel roads, well-bred stock and neat orchards and gardens; the trees and fields rather damp and moss-grown, but, then, this is the fall of the year, and you know it rains.

On towards Hope by a road which stops dead at "the dyke," that big Dominion government work, of which Chilliwack expects so much, for does it not undertake to induce the old Fraser to keep its own path in the spring. I do not think one is expected to pass the dyke; the road, as I say, comes to an end. However, we at last discover a grass-covered trail—the remains of the once great Yale road. There are no wheel marks; in fact, in places it slides into the river. Passed Slawash camps, all canoes and fish, dogs and fat, happy "papooses." Now and then we hear a whistle, and catch a glimpse of the cars as they flash between the bends of the river opposite; just enough to remind us of the modern side. Then Hope, with its row of white houses facing the great river, its smooth, green lawn in front, its old apple trees and Hudson's Bay buildings, and its old familiar faces. There are the great snow capped mountain and the deep pass to the west a perfect site for a mountain town. At Hope we hear of "the trail," "the beef drive," of "35-Mile Camp," and the chances for feed on the way. All is trail and pack horses, or steamboat and canoe.

The forest along the Skagit river for miles is grand, and as, so far, the lumber camp has not found its way in, there is a chance to see the bush at its best. From the great towering cedars and fir down to the tiny seedlings growing in their bed of moss, what a mass of growing vegetation there is, all struggling for their share of space and sunshine. Every rock and the stumps of fallen trees is blanketed in a thick bed of it, dotted with bright berries and fungi ferns of many kind line the trail and cling to the rocks at the sides of the waterfalls. Best of all are the magnificent old cedars, often standing in groups of four or five to themselves, each as straight as an arrow and with great, graceful branches sweeping downwards. Towards the summit we leave the thick timber behind. Here the sides of the hills are covered with the brightest of autumn-tinted rock maple and mountain ash, often growing on the bare rocks. At the summit the timber is still thinner; a grassy ridge stretches north and south, dotted with juniper and balsam. The view from the summit must be one of the finest in this land of views; and a fine day Vancouver Island can be seen as a grey cloud on the horizon, and Mount Baker rising up white out of a sea of blue forests. It is an effort to grasp such a vast sight with one's eye, much less describe with a pen. Across the summit we leave behind forest and salmon, canoe and cannery, and come to a land of cattle and bunch grass, horses and brands, stucco boxes and monitors. At Princeton there is a good chance to see all of these. The surrounding hills are the summer ranges of the Shillikameen cattle. Branding is going on now. The "boys" are hard at work; some gathering, others holding a "bunch," while the rest are separating. Their camp is under a clump of gnarled old cotton wood; smoke is rising from the ashes of the morning fire; close by runs a clear little creek; spare horses are feeding near by the tents; there are saddles and "chaps" and ropes hanging on the branches; kitchen boxes, camp kettles and blankets round the tent; it is all quiet and deserted now, but it will be a jolly camp this evening. Down by the river is another camp of a very different kind—a camp of dugout cabins and China pumps, five boxes, and a general air of opium and pork, chickens and a miniature garden. Don't ask the first Chinaman you see how the gravel is turning out. I can give you his answer, and so save trouble: "Halo catch up nutchee."

Further up the river are the hydraulic properties—another bit of new British Columbia. A monitor is wading away at a gravel bank, tearing up nature by the roots. A man in gum boots tip to his middle is guiding the monster by the neck, while the rest of its body, like a huge snake, trails up the bank and connects with the big flume. Now it is all about the "dump," the amount of water in the flume, cents per yard of gravel, of the trouble some boulder which is too heavy to be washed away, and of the man above, who thinks he has a prior water right; while the red-barked pine trees and frigate squirrels are wondering how long it will last. Down the Canon to the Shillikameen we go; passing a prospector with his pack horse, his prospecting pick, or his saddle, his pockets full of "specimens," a bit grimy, and ragged, but full of hope and good nature. And here is old Baptiste in camp with his pack train and a big cargo of flour from Princeton. No, we have not seen your "plintocution," and it is too bad that you have spent the day since the "little sun" in hunting him. At Twenty-Mile creek, half way to the Kereones, we have a chance to see a quartz camp in its first stages of development. Forty or fifty miles from steam communication, without roads, or trail, or lumber, or anything, but pluck and confidence that the values obtained on the surface will hold out; so they are sinking some of them; others are building canals, others burning coal pits. There are sounds of axes, of bellows and anvil, the boom of a blast and a rattle of rocks. In the evening over the fire you will hear of the hopes of the camp, how many "wild cats" have been staked, of half interests and bills of sale, of license numbers and town lots, of discovery posts and the last assay. In passing the mouth of the Ashland, who that has once camped in that delightful valley does not wish he were back there now? "But the sheep are a thing of the past," you say. Maybe they are and may be they are not; one thing sure, sheepskin has not lost its charm to some of us. Here are the Kereones Flats, with

their sage brush, and Russell fames' green alfalfa, fields and irrigation ditches, hay meadows and ryegrass, cactus and smumach bushes. Comfortable looking homes there are with orchards and gardens, just enough to show what can be grown. There are larks and robins singing everywhere, and bluejays and magpies about the buildings, a clear bright sky, with a scent of sage brush and hay in the air. The steer is king, winter pasture the other. So that the prospects for the coming winter, the price per head of beef cattle, the calf crop, or the feed on the range are the all-important subjects. The dry air and absence of wind gives everything a clean and healthy look; fruit trees, horses and men. A short ride over the divide and we are at Fairview, where mining and milling is the story once more, only this time in a more advanced stage—the stage of Burleigh drills and modern steam mills, of the deep workings and steam hoists. You will hear the latest stock quotations and of directors' meetings, of gold on the plates and concentrates per ton, and other things. There are four and six-horse freight wagons loaded with machinery, supplies or hay, just in from Pentteton, and Indians with their pack horses passing through. Then there are railroad survey parties in the district, and numbers of telegraph lines. The big, up-to-date hotel stands side by side with the original pre-emption log cabin; a steam saw mill and a whip-saw pit, the new and the old.

Only a few miles down the Okanagan to Osoyoos and one is back in old British Columbia, with nothing to remind us of the new era. The lake is still and peaceful—just the cry of a wild fowl or the tramp of horses' feet on the bridge. A flock of "honkers" are feeding near the island, and a big fish hawk is hovering over the narrows. As we rest and hear of "old times," and the "sixties," of the "Cariboo rush," and of the long "Walla Walla pack trains," the sun has sunk into the hills and all is in welcome shadow; and those days have set in British Columbia also. But soon there comes a new light from the East—the very point whence we expect so much—and then the full moon appears, casting a path of golden shimmering light across the water almost to our feet.

Yes, the new order is coming, but tonight it's—well, it's just Osoyoos by moonlight.

MORAL REFORM.

To the Editor:

Sir: Clean your own sewer before you complain of your neighbor's. Pay 100 per cent to all your creditors and do not try schemes to beat your neighbor, directly or indirectly, before you complain of gambling. Gambling is a sin, but a dead beat is a sinner. Always be home in the evening with your wife and family, and do your best to see that your sons and daughters keep good hours; give them the best advice, good books to read, and, above all, be honest with them. "Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying," Prov. xix, 18. Before complaining of the unfortunate girls that have fallen, had many of them been trained in the right direction would never have gone astray. "To that have no sin cast the first stones," we are told. Always try your best to obey the laws of the land and the city we live in; then we shall have no time to gossip about our neighbors. "All the ways of a man are clean in his own eyes, but the Lord weigheth the spirits," Prov. xvi, 2. "He that justifieth the wicked, and he that condemneth the just even though he be a hypocrite," Prov. xvii, 15. "Most men will proclaim everyone his own goodness, but a faithful man who can find," Prov. xx, 6. I take no sides with either, but say it is like the pot calling the kettle black. The same as in our politics—one side tries to make the other the blackest. Let us turn into ourselves and our neighbors, and see if we cannot find in our homes, cess-pools that want connection pipes to carry off much wrongdoing, as the Rev. R. W. Trotter spoke of last Sunday. LEX.

So much depends upon the purity of the blood that by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla many different diseases are cured.

FAME'S PATHWAY.

Professor Roentgen, discoverer of the X rays, has been called to the chair of physics of the University of Leipzig from the University of Wurzburg. Queen Victoria has sent a splendid ring to Mr. Stonor as a recognition of his services to British Roman Catholics at Rome. The ring was presented to Mr. Stonor by Sir Philip Currie, who gave the acceptance at the ceremony in honor of the occasion, which was attended by a number of members of the papal court. The father of the author of Cyrano de Bergerac is a distinguished man of science, and has just been admitted to the Academie des Sciences. As a journalist, a novelist and a historian he is well known, but it is interesting to hear that he writes charming poetry himself, has translated Catullus and gave his son his first lesson in prosody. It must be remembered that the prosody of French verse is in itself almost a science.

A distinguished visitor exciting much interest in Paris just now is the second son of the Shah of Persia, arrived from Brussels. He is a member of the House of Europe, quite incognito, with a very small suite. If his suite is small his name is not; it is Malek-Mansour Mirza Choa es Saltaned; the interpretation being Malek, victorious king, esquire, light of the empire. There is a sense of anti-climax about "esquire" following "victorious king," still, taken altogether it is a very nice name. The sculptor Calandrelli has been commissioned by the Kaiser to sculpture a huge eagle with outstretched wings to adorn the prow of the Hohenzollern. According to present arrangements the bird will be set up when the ship returns to Kiel. The original intention was to have the decoration finished in time for the famous Palestine trip. His Majesty, however, changed his mind—a privilege which is not confined to women. Calandrelli, who belongs to Berlin, has done a great deal of statuary and decorative work in that city, including the equestrian statue in bronze of Frederick William IV., which is in the Berlin national gallery.

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REGINA VERSUS NICHOL

Trial of the Action Entered Against
the Editor of the Pro-
vince.Selection of a Jury and Prelimi-
nary Sparring Concluded
Yesterday.

THE ATLIN MINES.

Victorians Much in Evidence in the New
Gold Fields—Rich Quartz at Bennett.Skagway, Alaska, Jan. 26, 1899.—Have just
returned from Lake Bennett to-day, having
had about as mild a trip as can be expected
for this time of the year, the thermometer
registering only 9 degrees below zero across
the summit of the White Pass.The trail at present follows the river
(Skagway river) from here for about six
miles until it strikes the wagon road, which
it follows as far as the White Pass sum-
mit; it then runs along Summit, Middle
and Shallow lakes, when it takes to the
woods and runs to Lake Bennett. It is in
very fair condition all the way through.
Men use tandem teams mostly, and in
some places horses abreast, but the former
mode being the principle method.The railroad at present only lands pas-
sengers as far as the White Pass (12 miles
from here), but it will soon be completed
up to the summit of the White Pass. It
is a grand sight to see the train towering
above the river, and where the people
or passengers are landed they have a huge
hill to climb to the station. There are
hundreds of men employed on this rail-
road at present, working in different camps
or lays, one camp being at White Pass
City, one at the ford, one at the summit,
and the last camp at the Log Cabin, em-
ployed principally in opening the trail to
Atlin, which is named the Fantail cut-off.This will be the trail to Atlin as it is only
about 32 miles from the Log Cabin, making
about 80 miles from Skagway. Then
there is also the Tooch trail, which is
about 25 miles longer than the former, but
is not used much, except by parties travel-
ling from Racine's timber line, on Taku
Arm. The Fantail cut-off is in fairly good
condition now, men making the distance
from Atlin to Log Cabin in a day and a
half. This trail was surveyed by a rail-
road survey, so consequently is shorter
and very little grade.Mr. Graham, the gold commissioner, is
still at Bennett, awaiting the arrival of
Captain Rant, who arrived here on the
City of Seattle this morning. He is kept
very busy day after day by new comers in-
quiring for licenses, etc. He leaves for
Atlin in about a week's time. He is also
awaiting the arrival of Mr. Brownlee with
his survey party, who all arrived here to-
day on the Cutch. These parties all leave
Skagway for their respective duties im-
mediately.The Victoria business men are coming
well to the front up here, such as in the
hotel, merchandise and packing business,
the principal hotels and stopping places
being run by Victoria men.News of the alien law having passed
was received here to-day, and has consid-
erably dampened the spirits of all the Am-
ericans up here, not knowing what to do
and how to take it. It certainly has put a
stop to the large rush that was commencing
to come in to Atlin.The weather up here has been exceed-
ingly soft, not having frost enough to thor-
oughly freeze the ice on the rivers, animals
breaking through in several places.I was surprised to see so many well
known Victoria faces arrive on the last few
boats, the majority of them bound for the
new land of gold.The railroad company is taking the ma-
jority of the contracts to land freight in
to Atlin. I see Mr. Bannerman, of Vic-
toria, has started freighting on the trail,
and the Victoria-Yukon Trading Company
are preparing to start over in a day or two
to their mills at Lake Bennett.The Lake Bennett district, I see, is liable
to turn out just as rich in a way as the
Atlin, as it has some very valuable quartz
ledges, the Redman quartz claim coming
to the fore.There is quite a lot of prospecting going
on in the Atlin district at present, and
people are discovering new creeks right
along, but as to their value it is not yet
ascertained, as there has not been digging
enough done on them to know.It is surprising that there seems to be no
quartz men coming in with stamp mills or
quartz mining material.Both Found Guilty.—The two Chinese
men arrested on Saturday evening for
petty thieving were yesterday both sen-
tenced to short terms. Ah Lin, who stole
two tins of coal oil from a delivery
wagon, was sentenced to three months;
and Mah Suey, who appropriated pork,
mustard and horse-radish from the pan-
try of the steamer Charming, was sen-
tenced to one month.

ADDICTION TO DRUGS.

"The majority of persons who acquire
the disease of drug addiction," says the
Medical Record "are practically consti-
tuted individuals, who may be divided
into two classes, as: (1) Those who lived
upon the sense plan, regarding the body
as a hump of pleasure, to be played upon
as long as its strings can be made to vi-
brate by force of will or the aid of arti-
ficial excitement, and who, when the
natural resources of the body are ex-
hausted, seek artificial aid to maintain
felicity through the aid of various nerve-
tickling, pain-and-trouble-annihilating,
felicity-producing drugs. (2) Those hyper-
sensitive, neurotic, delicately organized
individuals, a rapidly increasing class,
who are the natural result of the arti-
ficial brain-and-nerve-destroying and
race deteriorating conditions of our mod-
ern life. These persons, lacking physical
capacity for enduring the pains, hard-
ships and tribulations of life, from
which they suffer untold and indescrib-
able agonies, seek relief in some rapen-
tine, which promises them ease from the
present stress of suffering, overlooking
all considerations respecting what the
future may have in store for them."THE BEST CURE FOR COLDS.
Only those who have used Griffith's
Menthol Liniment can appreciate its value
for coughs and colds, especially with chil-
dren. Apply it to the throat and chest on
a flannel when going to bed, and the result
will surprise you. Try it. 25 cts., by all
druggists.TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tab-
lets. All druggists refund the money if
it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has
L. B. Q. on each tablet.Why
Visit
Hot
Springs?YOU CAN HAVE AT HOME, IN YOUR
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libellous and showing the bitterest hatred
of the men attacked. The charges
were the most serious that could be
made against public men, for if they
were true, the men so charged were li-
able to a long term of imprisonment.
The prosecutors came before the jury as
private citizens, not as politicians, and
the jury must dismiss all political
considerations from their minds. It
must be shown that such articles could
not be published about public men, to
gain a political advantage. There was
a question as to whether public men
should become directors of companies.
Mr. Cassidy commenced to read a list
of public men, commencing with Lord
Dufferin, who were connected with
British Columbia mining companies when
Mr. Davis objected.The Chief Justice said there was a
proper time to put in the names if Mr.
Cassidy wished to do so, but it would
make no difference for the fact that some
public men belonged to companies did
not prove anything.Mr. Cassidy continuing said his clients
did not complain of the publication of
the fact that they were directors of min-
ing companies. What they did complain
of were the charges that they had accept-
ed bribes and sold their country.Mr. Ian Coltart was the first witness
called and spent some time in explain-
ing the distinction between the Province
Company, Limited Liability, and the
Province Publishing Company. He was
shown a copy of the Province of January
29, 1898, and said that it was pub-
lished by the Province Company, Limited
Liability, and that Mr. Nichol was
editor at the time of publication.Mr. Davis objected to the admittance
of the paper, holding that there was
nothing in it in connection with the
article complained of.The Chief Justice admitted the paper,
pointing out that in it reference was
made to the magistrate who committed
the defendant.A copy of the Province of April 30,
1898, in which reference was made to
Mr. Turner, a certified list of the public
men connected with companies in
British Columbia and a copy of the
British Columbia Mining Gazetteer, contain-
ing the names of men connected with
mining companies, were not admitted.This closed the case for the prosecu-
tion.Mr. Langley, in opening for the de-
fence, said he had no intention of going
into the case at any length, leaving
comment for Mr. Davis, after the defence
had shown that the allegations were true
and that the publication of the same was
justified. Evidence would be produced
showing that Messrs. Turner and Pooley
did lend their names to the promotion
of companies and that their names and
official titles appeared in prominent
places in the advertisement of the com-
panies. The defence would also show
that the gentlemen mentioned had re-
ceived between two and three hundred
pounds as directors' fees and that they
also received shares in the companies.
Mr. Langley referred at some length to
the promotion of companies in London
and said but one of the companies with
which Messrs. Turner and Pooley had
been connected had paid dividends and
had not made a return to Somerset
House as required by law and only one
of them had been registered to do busi-
ness in British Columbia. The article,
he contended was fair comment and was
published in the public interest.Mr. Davis tendered the evidence taken
by the commission in London.Mr. Cassidy objected to the admission
of the evidence, contending that it had
been taken as directed by the court.
The commission had refused to put the
interrogations and cross interrogations
and had proceeded contrary to practice
and the direct order of the court.The court was adjourned until this
morning at 11 when the point will be
argued.

ABOUT CATARRH.

It is caused by a cold or succession of
colds, combined with impure blood. Its
symptoms are pain in the head, discharge
from the nose, ringing noises in the ears.
It is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which
purifies and enriches the blood, soothes
and rebuilds the tissues, and relieves all the
disagreeable sensations.Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed
for 25c by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.Boiled
RabbitA lucky purchase allows us to offer you
this choice canned Australian rabbit at
35 cents for a 3-pound can. They're de-
liciously sweet and tender; very wholesome
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cheap because of them. Buy him good
clothes; cost a little more at first, but he
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first-rate suits. You'll like them.Boys' new brown suits, in mixed tweeds
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FEBRUARY 6th TO 11th—Sale prices will be continued on the
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24 " Ladies' Felt Rones . . . \$1.50 " .90
24 " " Congress . . . \$1.25 " .75

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ASK FOR SAMPLES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Medical Men Protesting Against Bill Affecting Their Profession—East Kootenay Election.

Outside Talent to Replace Local Board in Administering Health Affairs.

Mr. McPhillips Moving for Repeal of Alien Exclusion Act—County Judges' Salaries.

MONDAY, February 6.

The announcement that Mr. W. C. Wells, the government candidate, had been elected by acclamation in North East Kootenay, came as a complete surprise to both sides of the house during the sitting of this afternoon, it having been understood that the opposition had a strong candidate selected and were prepared to make a vigorous fight. How the return by acclamation came about was not told, nor was there any explanation in a telegram to Mr. Turner, and read to the house, in which the election is protested by four of the most influential citizens of the constituency. Gossip had it that the nomination paper of the candidate in opposition to Mr. Wells was in some unexplained manner ten minutes late in being placed in the hands of the returning officer, in which event he declined to receive it. Another very important feature of the afternoon was a notice given by Victoria City's junior member, Mr. McPhillips, who proposes to introduce a bill for the repeal of the measure which only a few days ago became law, excluding Americans and other aliens from the placer mines of the province. There has been a considerable change of feeling since this act was assented to, and it is not beyond the realm of possibility that the outcome of Mr. McPhillips' move may be the defeat of the Martin government.

If it had not been for the opposition members, who were quite ready for the motions in their names appearing upon the order paper, the house would have had very little new business to proceed with this afternoon. Hon. Mr. Cotton "went over" his bills to amend the Companies act and respecting the department of mines; Mr. Kellicie wanted more time in which to present his bill to amend the tramways, telegraphs and telephones act; Hon. Mr. Martin was not quite ready for the amending legislation to the Counties Definition act; and Hon. Mr. Semlin asked further time for the introduction of a bill regulating the department of lands and works.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

Mr. Kellicie asked the Minister of Finance.

"1. What amount of revenue has Victoria contributed for five years ending June 30th, 1895?"

"2. What amount has been expended in Victoria on parliament buildings and grounds during the same period?"

"3. Amount paid in salaries for five years ending June 30th, 1895?"

"4. Hospital grants for five years ending June 30th, 1895?"

"5. Other public works and expenditures for five years ending June 30th, 1895?"

"6. School grants for five years ending June 30th, 1895?"

"7. What amount of revenue has Vancouver contributed for five years ending June 30th, 1895?"

"8. Amount expended on public works during same period?"

"9. Amount of salaries paid for five years ending June 30th, 1895?"

"10. Hospital grants for five years ending June 30th, 1895?"

"11. School grants for five years ending June 30th, 1895?"

"12. What approximate amount of revenue credited to Victoria is contributed by outlying districts?"

Hon. Mr. Semlin requested that this also be deferred; it would take some little time in which to prepare the information—and it was so ordered.

PLACER MINING BILL.

Mr. Clifford obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the Placer Mining act, in the manner outlined in the Colonist several days ago. The bill received its first reading and will go now to the mining committee.

SURVEYING NORTHERN WATERS.

Capt. Irving moved, Mr. McPhillips seconded.

"That a humble address be presented by this house to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to move the Dominion government, now one of H. M. surveying vessels is stationed on this coast, to arrange with the Imperial government to have the unsurveyed waters of the Skeena, Fraser, and Bulkley rivers, and the Skeena channels leading to Kitimat Arm, and the Skeena river and approaches, surveyed; and that this very necessary and important work, in view of the increasing trade along this coast, may be taken in hand at as early a date as possible."

REAL PROPERTY BILL.

The house then went into committee. Mr. Henderson in the chair, on the Real Property bill (Attorney-General). The committee rose, reporting progress, and asked leave to sit again, the bill being reprinted in the interim.

STEAM BOILERS BILL.

With Mr. Green as chairman, the house then gave consideration in committee to the bill for the inspection of steam boilers, standing in the name of the Premier.

Mr. Turner inquired as to what provision had been made to insure the qualification of inspectors, and was informed that the bill would be amended in this direction.

The bill was, without objection, so changed as not to apply to boilers of less than 2-h. p.

Mr. Tisdall asked leave to amend section 9, at the suggestion of the steam boiler owners of the city of Vancouver, so that all boilers should hereafter be provided with one or more steam gauges, tested annually, tri-cocks, gauge glass and safety valve.

The committee reported progress and will sit again.

COLUMBIA & WESTERN.

The bill to amend the Columbia & Western Railway Subsidy act was, on motion of the Premier, read a third time and finally passed.

THE MEDICAL BILL.

Hon. Dr. McKechnie, in moving that the report on the Medical bill be adopted, encountered no opposition. He then moved the third reading of the bill, stating that although he had received a protest from the medical association of New Westminster, that protest had been based on an erroneous editorial in the Colonist, not only erroneous but untrue, and was therefore not entitled to the consideration it would otherwise command.

amendments to the bill had been made in the house committee, its advancement in a single day was contrary to the rules.

In this contention the member for Victoria City was supported by Mr. Higgins, who quoted the rules for the guidance of Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker claimed, however, that there had not been amendments proposed upon the medical profession, and the committee, and that the motion for third reading was therefore quite acceptable and in accordance with the rules. He took his authority from rule 50.

Mr. Higgins did not desire to question the ruling of the chair, but thought that the President of the Council could show urgency in dealing with the bill, the objection of the member for Victoria City should be entitled to consideration. Mr. Helmecken again vigorously objected to the third reading proceeding. It was, he maintained, only fair to the members of the medical profession, who were the ones chiefly interested, to allow them to see the bill as amended in committee before its final passage.

In view of this contention and of the point raised by Mr. Higgins, the President of the Council withdrew his motion for third reading, which goes on the order of day for the next sitting of the house.

HEALTH BILL.

HON. DR. McKECHNIE, in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Health act, stated its purpose as being the abolition of the present provincial board of health, whose functions would be assumed by the executive council of the province, the new act investing the government with all the powers pertaining to the old board. The 13 sections following were all in the direction of carrying out this main idea. In fact the scope of the new arrangement was practically to put the health department on the same plane as the education department—the secretary of the board of health corresponding to the expert head of that department.

The measure which he now presented to the house proposed a radical change in existing conditions, a change which he deemed to have been rendered necessary through the failures of the board of health in the past—failures that had antagonized the large and important portion of the province. He did not wish to take from the board any credit to which it might be entitled, but the fact remained that while it had unquestionably done some good, its bad deeds overbalanced the good accomplished.

The board had for example endeavored to force on certain sections health regulations that were both unnecessary and financially onerous to the districts. Nelson city furnished one example, for here it had been ordered that a sewerage system be put in at once. The case was represented as being so emergent that a minister of the government had actually found it necessary, he saw by one of the papers recently, to sell to the city the sewer pipe for making the suggested system. Then a little later this same board of health had announced that it would not permit the sewerage to be put in, as the sewerage would be "put into the Kootenay river."

It was impossible for this government to repeal the law of gravitation, and this law of gravitation could not be repealed, for as long as liquids would persist in running down hill the sewerage of Nelson could not but find its way to the river. It was, however, straining at a gnat to imagine the sewerage of Nelson city capable of polluting a stream of the size of the Kootenay river, and this was to become a source of danger. It had been said that some miner might sink a drink of the polluted water and imbibe a typhoid bacilli. There was one chance in a million that this would happen, and one in yet another million that the germ would live to do damage to the miner.

Another item to the discredit of the board of health was the order for the use of dry closets in the number of the up-country towns, where climatic conditions were unsuitable and there was no adequate method of disposal of the collections of these closets. These closets were no doubt very good in the places, but no advantage in the cold weather.

Yet another blunder of the board of health was recorded when they had prevented the use of the river water in certain places, and at the same time had ordered the closing up of the wells—legislation which could not be regarded otherwise than a step in the direction of helping out the brewers.

In consequence of these and other errors of judgment on the part of the board of health, the original bill, if it had been passed, would have been a disaster to the country, and would have been conserved by the taking away of the power from such a board and vesting it with the government, responsible directly to the people—the board of today being an irresponsible body.

At the same time as it was proposed to have the health department under an expert professional head there would be fewer mistakes, or no more at any rate, than under the old order of affairs. The question of reduced expense was the last and least argument in behalf of the measure which he now asked the house to consider read a second time.

MR. TURNER looked upon this bill as a very important and a very radical measure. He doubted that the old board of health had proved itself a failure by any means, and while the act by which it had been created was quite possibly capable of improvement as many other acts were, it was far from deserving the sweeping condemnation that had been bestowed upon it by the President of the Council.

With regard to the city of Nelson, the President of the Council had apparently gone far out of his way in order to introduce his (Mr. Turner's) name in the discussion; indeed this seemed to be the only object of his remarks in this connection. As a matter of fact he was very much astray in this question.

The order had not been given to put in a sewerage system at all. There had been a rotten wooden pipe conveying a considerable portion of the sewage of the town in some cases across the streets and again across large lots, and from this old wooden pipe there was continually dripping sewage matter, which was largely responsible for the introduction and spread of typhoid. The order was to replace this wooden pipe, and to replace it quickly in the interest of the public health, and naturally he had done all in his power to facilitate the work, under circumstances which he had already described fully.

The President of the Council had said that the sewage of Nelson was run into the river and in fact could run nowhere else. The truth was that this sewage had not been run into the river, but on a large lot near the town and between it and the river. And if the President of the Council went so far as to say, as a medical man, that the deposit of sewage in this manner was not a menace to the public health, he certainly could not agree with the proposition.

He was not prepared to say what was the best system of sewerage; indeed, that

was a matter on which experts still differed widely. This was not the question, but that the old board of health had acted on; they had found causes producing their results in fevers that threatened the lives of the communities and they had acted promptly and effectually, as the abatement of the fevers in question demonstrated. The earth closets referred to had been found necessary more particularly in the case of Rossland, where their introduction had been effectual in checking fever and saving life.

As to the proposed change in the system of administering the health affairs of the province, so as to take them out of the hands of expert professional men and place them in the hands of the government, the innovation was one that he could not approve. The right system was undoubtedly that which it was now proposed to do away with, and which had been adopted in other countries recognized as among the most advanced and progressive in the world—where the board of health was kept apart from the political and constituted of the best qualified specialists to deal with health matters. It was certainly a retrograde step to cancel a board of health as formed at present, in order to place the health of the province in the keeping of a government which, however honest in its intentions, could not be expected to understand the best methods to be pursued in the conservation of the interests of the community.

The board of health men might make mistakes—it was not to be expected that they would be faultless—but the average citizen, like himself, would prefer to trust his health preservation in the hands of a board of the best doctors in the province to putting it in the hands of the Premier, the Attorney-General, or even the Minister of Finance.

MR. J. M. MARTIN favored the bill and complimented the government upon its introduction, because Rossland had been prevented by the board of health from draining its sewage into the Columbia river. United States cities presenting precedents for such pollution as harmless in the cases of the cities draining into the Mississippi.

MR. DEANE also welcomed the bill, because Kamloops had been prevented from disposing of its sewage in the Thompson.

MR. PERKINS pointed out the fact that British Columbia could not expect a citizen, like himself, would prefer to trust his health preservation in the hands of a board of the best doctors in the province to putting it in the hands of the Premier, the Attorney-General, or even the Minister of Finance.

He briefly referred to the necessities that had given birth to the Health act, which it was now proposed to do away with. The people had apparently come to the conclusion in some sections that they could do just as they pleased. They might pollute the rivers at their will; they might dispose of their sewage as best suited their convenience; they might menace at their pleasure the lives of all other inhabitants of the country.

This sort of thing did not meet the approval of the life government, and legislation to protect the lives and health of the people had therefore been decided upon.

This legislation was of necessity largely tentative and in a measure experimental, but it was framed along the lines of the very best existing legislation that the statute books contained. The arrangement made was practically the same as in Ontario, where similar legislation had been very carefully thought out, and certainly the principle involved was superior to that of the bill now offered to the house.

The real purpose of the latter appeared to be the dismissal of the gentlemen constituting the board of health without open expression of this intention. It would have been the more manly course to state the case openly and straightforwardly.

The President of the Council in his address had said a great deal about mistakes made in certain towns or sections; he had stated but half the truth, however, and he had been careful not to say how the efforts of the board and its representatives had been instrumental in saving of scores and perhaps hundreds of lives from typhoid fever—perhaps a number of lives from typhoid fever would have averting an epidemic.

Typoid was undoubtedly a water-carried disease, and in so far as Kamloops was concerned, it had been distinctly proved that the typhoid there resulted directly from the pollution of the river, every case being traced back to one milkman who watered his stock at the river.

Referring in passing to the good and disinterested work of Mr. Mohun, the ex-attorney-general, he instanced the intelligent efforts now being put forth to arrive at a better understanding of the terrible disease of tuberculosis and how best to deal with it, and thought that legislation proposed was certainly backward rather than forward.

The remarks of the President of the Council in disparagement of the work of the members of the medical profession on the health board certainly should not have been looked for from that gentleman, for he well knew that these gentlemen were working hard and earnestly to devise the best possible methods for the preservation of the public health. Improving the present act and system which it might be found that the thing or things may in time be worn out.

The private bills committee meets on Thursday of this week. It held a short session yesterday to deal with the petition of the Pine Creek Flume Company, of which Senator Templeman is one of the promoters.

A gentleman is understood to be even now on his way West from the Prairie provinces to show the benighted British Columbians how land registry business should be conducted under the Torrens system.

Mr. Henderson, M.P.P., of New Westminster, does not wear a happy smile these wintry days, and he does wear an expression that is by some interpreted as that of hope long deferred. When after securing his election as a Turner supporter, and with the help of Turner campaign funds, he went over to the enemy, all British Columbia wondered as to the reason. It is now a matter of gossip that he had soiled his conscience for the act of apparent treachery to his party by laying his plans for only a short occupancy of a government seat, or only till such time as there should be a vacancy in the Supreme Court, and the efforts of Mr. Bostock and Hon. Mr.

MR. POOLEY looked upon the bill as an absolutely dangerous interference with the law of the land which had thus far worked generally well and advantageously all over the province. He felt it his duty to raise his voice against such a law, the innovation was one that he could not approve.

HON. MR. MARTIN pointed out that the government had selected for the office of secretary a gentleman who was a specialist in sanitary science and whenever epidemic arose or the need of such a man's presence became apparent he would be sent to the district interested. He therefore denied that the board proposed to be created would be either incompetent or non-professional. As to the concluding paragraph of the bill, it was necessitated by what he characterized as the gross exceeding of the power granted them by the commissioners entrusted with the revision of the statutes. The law as given them had provided that the local boards of health should be composed of all members of the municipal councils; the revisors had said a certain named portion of the councils.

The present act merely brought back the original intention of the legislation. Nor was this the only instance where the commissioners, on statute revision had exceeded the powers delegated to them, as would develop later in the session.

The second reading of the bill carried on a straight party division of 18 to 11.

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Before moving the adjournment, Premier Semlin stated to the house that he had just received a telegram, to the effect that Mr. W. C. Wells had been elected a member of the legislature by acclamation. (Loud government applause.)

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Atorney-General Martin, with a smile, commented upon the fact that the returning officer at Donald had been appointed by the gentlemen opposite. They might be sure that he had acted quite within the law. He was certainly no friend of the government.

The house then rose.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Hon. Mr. Cotton—To introduce a bill relating to trades and other licenses.

By Mr. Helmecken—That the attention of the government be directed to the terms of the lease dated 16th May, 1894, granted by the government to the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Co., Ltd., so as to prevent the said company from employing Chinese and Japanese laborers, to the exclusion and injury of the laboring classes of this province.

By Hon. Mr. Martin—To introduce a bill amending the Land Registry act.

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LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Mr. Donald Graham, ex-member for Yale, favored the house with a visit yesterday. He is in the Capital on Farmers' Institute business.

The chamber was unpleasantly cold yesterday during the whole of the sitting. It is not suggested that the order to go light on the coal has been promulgated by the economical government.

Prayer has been dispensed with in the opening of the house. Possibly after the result of the Victoria city by-election, Mr. Speaker concluded that the present government is past praying for.

The latest suggestion in the line of economy is that the floors of lobbies and the chamber be strewn with sawdust or straw. The apostles of economy view with alarm the fact that the tilting or curving may in time be worn out.

The private bills committee meets on Thursday of this week. It held a short session yesterday to deal with the petition of the Pine Creek Flume Company, of which Senator Templeman is one of the promoters.

A gentleman is understood to be even now on his way West from the Prairie provinces to show the benighted British Columbians how land registry business should be conducted under the Torrens system.

Mr. Henderson, M.P.P., of New Westminster, does not wear a happy smile these wintry days, and he does wear an expression that is by some interpreted as that of hope long deferred. When after securing his election as a Turner supporter, and with the help of Turner campaign funds, he went over to the enemy, all British Columbia wondered as to the reason. It is now a matter of gossip that he had soiled his conscience for the act of apparent treachery to his party by laying his plans for only a short occupancy of a government seat, or only till such time as there should be a vacancy in the Supreme Court, and the efforts of Mr. Bostock and Hon. Mr.

MR. HELMECKEN testified to the good work of the old board, composed of capable professional gentlemen, and was surprised at the language the President of the Council applied to them. As for the bill now offered to the legislature, he contained no provision at all for the health affairs of the province being left in the hands of medical men—it was not even specified that the secretary and expert head should be a practitioner.

HON. MR. SEMLIN looked upon the board of health of the past, from a political point of view, as a buffer between the government and the people. He quite agreed that a board of health was necessary, but it should be such a board of health as the public would approve. The government now proposed to accept the full odium or the full credit for the good acts or ill of the board of health, and the government should be endeavored for its acceptance of responsibility and extra work.

MR. McPHILLIPS looked upon the government of the day as an improper tribunal for the administration of the sanitary and health affairs of the province, and held the legislation of Ontario to be safe to follow in this question.

A Member—What about the legislation of Manitoba? This was not the question. Mr. McPhillips thought that Manitoba was as yet too young a province to be a good pattern in such connection. In Ontario the law provided that at least four members of the health board should be medical men, while in this new law it was proposed not to specify that any should be—even the secretary was not distinctly required to be a professional man.

MR. POOLEY looked upon the bill as an absolutely dangerous interference with the law of the land which had thus far worked generally well and advantageously all over the province. He felt it his duty to raise his voice against such a law, the innovation was one that he could not approve.

HON. MR. MARTIN pointed out that the government had selected for the office of secretary a gentleman who was a specialist in sanitary science and whenever epidemic arose or the need of such a man's presence became apparent he would be sent to the district interested. He therefore denied that the board proposed to be created would be either incompetent or non-professional. As to the concluding paragraph of the bill, it was necessitated by what he characterized as the gross exceeding of the power granted them by the commissioners entrusted with the revision of the statutes. The law as given them had provided that the local boards of health should be composed of all members of the municipal councils; the revisors had said a certain named portion of the councils.

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OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

NEAVE'S FOOD

IN 1-lb. PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

EXTENSIVELY USED ON THE MINING CAMPS OF AUSTRALIA and in SOUTH AFRICA.

A Large Amount of Nourishment in a Portable Form.

WILL KEEP indefinitely Not Affected by Damp.

"Contains all the elements of food in an easily digested form."—DR. GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

"This Food may be used with advantage by persons of all ages."—SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Manufacturers, FORDINGBRIDGE, England.

DINNEFORD'S The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, and the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

Some people want quality, others price.
Sensible people get both when they
buy Blue Ribbon Tea.

AN ALDERMAN RESIGNS

Mr. Joseph Phillips Tenders His Resignation as Alderman for Centre Ward.

Council Endorse Their Previous Action Re the Dismissal of Engineer Wilmot.

Mr. Joseph E. Phillips, elected alderman for Centre Ward at the recent municipal elections, yesterday tendered his resignation as member of the city council. It is understood that he took this step on it being pointed out to him that he was not qualified.

The resignation came up at last evening's meeting of the council, and it was accepted and the seat declared vacant. Nominations will be held on Saturday, and the election, if any, on the following Thursday, the same day as the ratepayers vote on the Market Hall Fire By-Law. Mr. W. V. Northcott was appointed returning officer. The council last evening also again had under consideration the matter of the dismissal of City Engineer Wilmot, endorsing their previous decision. The engineer wrote as follows:

Victoria, Feb. 6, 1899.
To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from Mr. Dowler C.M.O., embodying a resolution passed by the council on January 30 to the effect that an official without giving him the opportunity of defending himself.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
E. A. WILMOT.

This letter was laid on the table pending the consideration of the resolution. The resolution dismissing Mr. Wilmot. In returning the resolution for reconsideration Mayor Redfern read the following explanation:

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 6, 1899.
To the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria:

Gentlemen,—On January 23 the council passed a resolution to dismiss the engineer. No reasons were given, nor were any cause shown why he should be dismissed. While the Municipal Council Act gives the council the power to dismiss at their pleasure any officer of the corporation, I do not think it is in the interest of the municipal service, nor is it just and fair to any official that he should after six years of service be summarily dismissed without any cause being shown why such dismissal is desirable or necessary.

In the present instance the engineer is a most important witness in certain lawsuits pending against the corporation, and if he is dismissed from his present position, and should remove beyond the jurisdiction of British Columbia it would seriously embarrass the corporation in defending those suits, and might result in causing a heavy financial loss to the city.

Since the passing of the resolution a petition signed by a number of ratepayers and property owners of the ward of Centre to the value of \$1,872,835 has been presented to the council, asking them to reconsider the resolution, which petition the council ordered to be received and filed. In view of all the circumstances connected with the case, I consider it my duty to return the resolution to you for reconsideration, with the understanding that the following condition be appended thereto:

"That the action contemplated in the aforesaid resolution be deferred until such time as good and sufficient reasons be shown and placed on record why such dismissal should be summarily carried out."

CHAS. E. REDFERN,
Mayor.

February 6, 1899.
It was moved by Ald. Hayward, seconded by Ald. Williams, that the dismissal be deferred until such time as good and sufficient reasons be shown why the dismissal should be summarily carried out.

Ald. Langley said when the matter first came up he was in favor of it. Mr. Wilmot, a hearing, provided Mr. Wilmot asked for one. He would now agree to it, provided without a hearing, meeting the council on an equal footing with the others.

The resolution was put and lost, Mayor Redfern and Ald. Williams and Hayward voting for it; Ald. Langley declining to vote, and the others voting against it.

Ald. Brydon then moved and it was seconded, that the original motion be again passed.

Ald. Hayward moved in amendment, and it was seconded by Ald. Williams, that the matter be deferred until the conclusion of the suit brought by the water works contractors against the city.

Mr. Langley wanted to know when the suit was likely to come up.

The city solicitor said it had been put off until the return of Mr. Taylor.

The amendment was defeated and the original motion carried.

grant the request for the street lines he would vote against it.

The request for the street lines was granted.

Mr. John Brown, of Victoria Crescent, complained of a poor supply of water.

It was pointed out that the supply was not good by people allowing the taps to run to prevent them from freezing.

A penalty of \$100 was provided for anyone wasting water, and it was therefore decided to refer Mr. Brown's letter to the water commissioner to report, and with the request that the by-law prohibiting the wasting of water be strictly enforced.

The committee reported that they desired was that the city purchase the Ellery property on upper Johnson street to widen the street.

The petitioners were holding to pay the cost if other property owners contributed. Mr. Norris, the representative of the Ellery estate, was willing to sell the property at the same price as paid to Mr. Dalrymple.

In regard to the Decosmos estate roads, the engineer reported that no conveyance of the Decosmos estate roads had yet been made by Mr. Smith to the city of Camosun street, as the latter not being 60 feet wide the city could not take it over.

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PICKED UP AT SEA.

A Bundle of Ship's Papers from S. S. Wheeling Found at Dodge Cove.

Seal Hunters Being Paid Last Year's Wage Rates—The Barbara Boscowitz.

A bundle of papers, marked "S.S. Wheeling," which had been picked up at Dodge's Cove arrived from the West Coast on the steamer Queen City last evening addressed to Collector of Customs Milne.

The papers were found by Mr. McKenzie, the storekeeper there, and were forwarded by him to Victoria.

They were picked up loose on the beach, having apparently drifted in from sea, although none are badly discolored or water stained.

They include a great variety of documents and until examined would almost create feeling of alarm for the American gunboat Wheeling, which was in Esquimaux on her way North less than a month ago.

Where they could have been cast overboard, however, it would be difficult to even guess, as all bear date of 1897 and 1898 and are apparently valueless.

The Queen City was only up to Alton and had experienced only a light rain and cold but not windy weather.

The Indians were doing some hunting off Esquimaux and reported seals quite plentiful but the weather unfavorable for killing them.

Several schools of seal were also seen by the Queen City going up the coast. The steamer brought back as passengers J. G. Sutton and family, who leave for San Francisco next Wednesday.

Messrs. R. Blewett and T. G. Turner, of the Newlands & S. Co., who were up to Hayes' Camp, and A. B. Colley, W. L. Ferguson and John Blain, No further news was received of the reported wreck at Quatsino.

SEALERS ON THE MOVE.
Yesterday the schooner Mary Taylor, Capt. Todd, unrefined sail for a long coast cruise and will be followed by the Ocean Belle to-morrow and later by the Alouka, Beatrice and Umbria.

Nearly all the vessels leaving thus far are carrying white crews and paying their hunters more than \$2.00 per skin for every seal pelt secured, the wages all being about the same as was paid last year.

While one sealer crossed to the Japan coast last year it is said that none will leave the coast this year, therefore incurring less expense and less danger.

ORIENTAL LINERS DUE.
The Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Riojun Maru, which sails for the Orient next Tuesday, will have all the cargo she can carry and will likely not call here going out.

There is already in Seattle more freight than will fill her hold. Most of this is manufactured goods and consigned to Japan, being largely machinery and cotton while the flour shipments are chiefly for China.

Three other liners will be leaving for the Orient this week, namely the Glenogle and Olympia, of the Northern Pacific fleet, due this week, and the Empress of China, which is due to arrive to-day.

WILL RE-ENTER SERVICE.
The contract for building the cabin work on the old steamer Barbara Boscowitz will be let to-day. It calls for much more housework on deck than the steamer formerly had and will provide considerably more passenger accommodation.

As soon as the Boscowitz is once more ready for service, which will now be at no distant date she will re-enter the Northern business, in which she had been continuously engaged since pioneer days up till the time of her wreck a few months ago.

Her machinery was found to be little, if any injured, by its submersion, then, but is now, with the understanding being all taken apart and cleaned.

MARINE NOTES.
The steam freighter Oscar arrived yesterday from Comox with a load of coal for Esquimaux, the cargo being one of many which the same steamer is to bring for the British warships.

The Kingston is to make a stop at the Brackman & Ker wharf on her way in this afternoon.

Steamer Cottage City is due from the North on Friday and the City of Topeka goes North on Thursday.

Dawson Mail.—A Dawson mail reached here last evening. It arrived at Seattle on the Alki and was brought over by the City of Kingston.

La Grippe is upon us.

But This Time We're Prepared to Fight—Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine Has Conquered La Grippe.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine cannot be rivalled as a cure for la grippe, because it not only acts on the throat and air passages and prevents pneumonia, but also quiets and soothes the nerves through the entire body and removes the mucus.

Mr. E. R. Penherton complained of the failure of the water pressure on the higher levels. Referred to the water commissioner.

Mr. William Wilson wrote offering 30 volumes of Chambers' Magazine for the library at \$1 a volume. The council decided to purchase the books.

The letter of Mr. E. L. Salmon re the back stand was received and filed. Mr. Salmon to be notified that the matter will receive early attention.

KIDNEY-SICK PEOPLE!

By far the largest army of sufferers in the world are the kidney-sick people—but by far the largest army of the cured ones attribute the release from disease to the great South American Kidney Cure Cures Bright's disease. Cures diabetes. Cures all bladder ailments.



Kidney diseases are the most sidious of all diseases common to humanity; within the past few years medical science has made wonderful strides in coping with its ravages. South American Kidney Cure has proved rich in healing power, and every day testimony is piled up for its great curative qualities. Where kidney disease exists it is generally indicated by certain changes in the urine, such as mucus, sediment, albumen, brick dust, acid and blood—pain is not necessarily an accompaniment, which only aggravates the insidious nature of it. Testing and experimenting has disclosed the fact that the passing through these organs of the solid particles in the ordinary course of circulation do in a remarkably short while clog up, grind out and impair them so that the functions of these organs are not performed and disease lays hold on the patient with a ruthless hand. Kidney diseases require a solvent—South American Kidney Cure is a solvent—it is a kidney specific—claims to be no more—it has been tested by eminent medical authorities on kidney diseases, and proved and testified to by them as the surest and safest cure for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. It's a purifier—a healer—a health builder—efficacious alike to man or woman.

Good News from the North Country—A young machinist in a large manufacturing concern in Northern Ontario, fell a victim to the dropsical form of kidney disease through atmospheric changes in following his daily labors, and continued his work until almost overcome by the disease. He began to feel better under its use. He continued to gain strength—he took six bottles—and to-day that same young man can be found at that same place, working for that same concern, hale and hearty and able to do his work. He gives all the credit to South American Kidney Cure.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE—Is a nerve healer. Cures indigestion and all stomach troubles which are forerunners of nervous collapse. SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE—Has lifted men off a bed of pain after a few days' use, who have not been free from suffering for years. DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT cures blisters, itching or ulcerating piles in from three to five nights. 25 cts.

FOR SALE BY DEAN & HIS COCKS AND HALL & CO.

THOMAS EARLE
WHOLESALE GROCER
and IMPORTER.

92, 94 and 97 Wharf Street,
VICTORIA, B.C.

Goods suitably packed for transportation by Sleighs or otherwise. Requisite Custom House Papers prepared free of charge.

Klondike and Miners' Outfits.

Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd.

Are now offering their large variety of

STOVES and RANGES

At Wholesale Prices

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can get the Home-made Article for less money.

A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke Street will convince you.

Plating in all its Branches is now Executed by Competent Workmen

CUSTOMS BLANKS

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the

Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

Will be held at the offices of the Company on

FEBRUARY 8th, 1899,

at 8 p. m.

January 25, 1899

Now is the time to spray your Fruit Trees, while dormant, if you wish to secure a good crop of fruit next summer.

Manufactured (as directed by R. M. Palmer, Government Inspector,) by

W. J. PENDRAY

B. C. SOAP WORKS.

NOTICE

Frank Cullin is my duly authorized agent to collect all moneys owing me in connection with the delivery of the Daily Colonist from this date.

Dated January 26, 1899.

W. BRYCE.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Ltd.

Seven Per Cent. Debentures

SIXTH ANNUAL DRAWING.

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at par on and after the 15th day of February, next, interest thereon ceases on the 15th day of February, next.

Fifty debentures numbers:

101 154 233 314
102 155 234 315
103 156 235 316
104 157 236 317
105 158 237 318
106 159 238 319
107 160 239 320
108 161 240 321
109 162 241 322
110 163 242 323

Fifty debentures at \$500 each, \$25,000. The above mentioned debentures were paid on and after the 15th day of February next, on presentation of the debentures at the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, B. C.

For the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited,
R. P. RITHE, Chairman.
(Countersigned) W. H. LANGLEY, Secretary.

Notary Public,
Victoria, B. C., January 24th, 1899.

The Victoria Wharf & Warehouse Co.,

LIMITED.

6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

FIRST ANNUAL DRAWING.

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at par on and after the 1st day of March, next, interest thereon ceases on the 1st day of March, next.

Sixty debentures numbers:

122 205 270 351 426
123 206 271 352 427
124 207 272 353 428
125 208 273 354 429
126 209 274 355 430
127 210 275 356 431
128 211 276 357 432
129 212 277 358 433
130 213 278 359 434
131 214 279 360 435
132 215 280 361 436
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